INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Red Republicans of America.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Department of the Interest.

OPPICE OF INDIAN APPAIRS, Nov. 27, 1850.

Size.—Before proceeding to submit for your consideration a general view of our ladian at a would respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of the superintendents, agents, and missionaries in the Indian country, for more particular information in relation to local operations, and the condition of the various tribes, than can be fully embodied in a report of this description.

Among the less remote tribes with which we have fixed and defined relations, and which, to a greater or less extent, have feit the controlling and meliorating effects of the policy and measures of the government for preserving peace among them and improving their condition, an unusual degree of order and quietude has prevailed. It is gratifying to bordon the controlling and meliorating effects of the policy and measures of the government for preceding the same period of time, been so few occurrences a painful nature. All have been peaceful towards our citizens; while, with the exception of the Sioux and Chippewas, they have preserved a state of peace and harmony among themselves. These two tribes are hereditary enemies, and scarcely a year passes without scenes of bloody strife between them. From their remotences and scattered condition, it is difficult to exercise any effective restraint over them, while their proximity to each ether affords them frequent opportunities for indulging their veageful and vinicitive family. Buring the last spring, mutual aggressions, of an aggravated character, threatened to involve these tribes in a general warp but the acting superintendent, Governor Ramey, aided and assisted by the commanding officer at Fort Saelling, promptly interposed, and by timely and judicious efforts prevented such a catastrophe.

Such occurrences are not only revolting to humanity, but they foster that innainable passion for war, which, in combination with love of the chase, at the prominent characteristic feature of our wilder tribes affords ample encourage

spirits, they have become much injured and corrupted by unrestrained indulgence in the use of
that accursed element of evil. To remedy this
unfortunate state of things, it was determined, at
an early period of the present year, to have these
ladians removed northward to the country belonging to their tribe. Measures for this purpose
were accordingly adopted; but, in consequence of
the very late period at which the appropriation requisite to meet the necessary expenses was made,
only a amall number have as yet been ramoved.
Their entire removal, however, will not sufficiently
relieve our citizens from annoyance by them, as
they will for some time have the disposition, and
be near enough, to return with facility to their old
haunts and hunting grounds. Nor will the situation
of the Chippewas generally then be such as their
well-being requires. They own a vast extent of
territory on each side of the Mississippi, over
which they will be scattered, following the
chase and indulging in their vagrant habits,
until the wild products of the country, on which
they depend for a subsistence, are exhausted, and
they are brought to a state of destitution and wast.
Efforts should therefore be made, at as early a
period as practicable, to concentrate them within
proper limits, where, with some additional means
beyond those already provided, effective arrangements could be made to introduce among them a
system of deucation, and the practice of agriculture, and the simpler mechanic aris. The beat
portion of their country for this purpose is west of
the Mississippi river; but it is not owned by the
whole tribe in common—a considerable part of it
being the exclusive proyerty of particular bands,
who are not parties to any of our treaties, and receive no annuities or other maverial aid from the
United States. This circumstance not only excites dissattisfaction with the government, but produces much get the property of particular bands,
who are not particular to a superior of the produce much get the property of th

among them, and, if not soon checked, serious difficulties may well be apprehended. The introduction of ardent spirits among the Indians by the persons referred to is not only an aggravated evil, but is derogatory to the authority and dignity of this

Cour laws and regulations prohibit the introduction of spirituous liquor among the Indians, as well as the ingress of foreigners into their country fer purposes of trade, or indeed, for any purpose, without permission from the proper authorities. A strict compliance with these laws and regulations is required of our traders; while the traders of the Hindson Bay Company, in contemptaous disregard of them, frequently come over on our side of the line, and, through the nefarious means of ardeat spirits, carry on a corrupting traffic with the laden bounded traders. The property of the purpose the establishment of a military post and an Indian agency in that quarter will be indispensable; and, in the present state of affairs, this cannot be done at too early a period.

It was expected that the Menomonies, for whom a location has been provided between the Winnebagoes and Chippewas, would be removed this year; but, before the exploration of their new conatry by a party of these Indians had been completed, the season was too far advanced for the tribe to emigrate before the approach of winter. The Tockbridge and Munusee Indians residing in Wisconsin, having, in 1848, ceded all their lands to the government, are expected to settle somewhere in the same region of country. The treaty which provides for their removal stipulates that, in the selection of a country for their future residence, they shall be consulted; and they have expressed a preference for a site in the vicinity of the St. Feetr's river. As soon as a suitable location can be found for them, and their removal stipulates that, in the selection of a country for their future residence, they shall be consulted; and they have expressed a preference for a site in the vicinity of the St. Feetr's river. As soon as a suitable location can be found for them, and their removal stipulates that, in the selection of a country for their future residence, they shall be consulted; and they have expressed a preference for a country for their future river. The state of the cou

of using the evident to every well informed and reflecting mind; and it is equally clear that the adoption of the policy recommended is the only practicable means of averting the melancholy fate with which they are threatened. If they remain as they are, many years will and elapse before they will be overrun and exterminated; or, uprooted and broken spirited, be driven forth towards the setting sun, to perish amidst savage enemies on the plains, or the sterile and inhospitable regions of the Rocky Mountains. Such a catastrophe would be an abiding reproach to our government and people, especially when it is considered that these Indians, if properly established, protected, and cherished, may, at no distant day, become in telligent, moral, and Christian communities, fully understanding and apreciating the priaciples and blessings of our free institutions, and entitled to equal participation in the rights. Privileges, and immunities of American citizens.

It is among the tribes of our Southern colony that we find the most satisfactory and encouraging evidences of material advancement in civilization; and we need no better vindication of the wisdom and humanity of our Indian policy, thus far, than the gratifying results among a number of these tribes. Surrounded, in the States where they formerly resided, by a white population continually pressing upon them, and without the natural enterprise and energy, of the intellectual culture requisite to enable them to cost: and with a superior race in any of these employments and pribaits upon which the dignity and happiness of man depend, discouraged and depressed by their inferior and helpless condition, they, with a fatal and ruinous facility, adopted only in the records of history. Removed from his laced where the elements of civilization could be steadily and systematically introduced among a number of only in the records of history. Removed from his laced from the records of history. Removed from his provided by missionary associations, they are respectively every the

happens that the full complement of socolars cannet be obtained. Besides, the coagregation of large numbers of Indian children, by alfording them more warrestricted opportunities of indulging in the use of their own language, seriously interferes with their acquisition of the English Gogue, a knowledge of which is generally a prerequisite to their civilization. By dimnishing the size and expense of these institutions, they could be multiplied and extended; there would be less difficulty white others in the vicinity mer of resident pupils, white others in the vicinity mer of resident pupils, white others in the vicinity mer of resident pupils, white others in the vicinity of the total education be thus more widely diffused.

The only considerable number of Indians who have retained any portion of their original possessions, and survived the perils of immediate contact wisk a white popularion fast thickening around them, are those remaining in the State of New York, comprising a mere remant of the once numerous and powerful Iroquois, or "Six Nationa." After rapidly diminishing for many years, they seem at length to have reached the lowest point in their declining fortunes. Having been placed, by the humane legislation of the State, in a situation similar to that of our colonized tribes, they present the interesting spectacle of a once barbarous people in a state of rapid transition to civilization and prosperity. A striking indication of their progressis the important change they have made in their civil polity. Inspressed with the disadvantages of their and the state of the state, and the tendence to retard their disadvantages of their and the state of their and their disadvantages of their and the state of their and their disadvantages of their and the

lations of our recent treaty with the Mexican republic.

The ruinous condition of our Indian affairs in New Mexico demands the immediate attention of Congress. In no section of the country are prompt and efficient measures for restraining the Indians more imperiously required than in this territory, where an extraordinary state of things exists, which, so long as it continues, will be a reproach to the government.

There are over thirty thousand Indians within its limits, the greater portion of whom, having never been subjected to any salutary restraint, are extremely wild and intractable. For many years they have been in the constant habit of making extensive forays, not only within the territory itself.

they have been in the constant habit of making ex-tensive forays, not only within the territory itself, but in the adjoining provinces of Mexico, plunder-ing and murdering the inhabitants, and carrying off large quantities of stock, besides numerous cap-tives, whom they have subjected to slavery, and treated with great barbarity and cruelty. Humani-ty shudders in view of the horrible fate of such of tives, whom they have subjected to slavery, and treated with great barbarity and crueity. Humanity shudders in view of the horrible fate of such of their female captives as possess qualities to excite their fiendish and brutal passions. Our citizens have suffered severely from their outrages within the last two years, of which, their attack last fall upon Mr. White's party, while travelling to Santa Fe, is one of many instances. They murdered the whole party, nine or ten in number, except his wife, child, and servant, whom they carried off. Our only Indian agent in the territory, who is stationed at Santa Fe, on hearing of the lamentable occurrence, promptly made every effert in his power to rescue the captives, and bring the Indians to punishment. The military officers in the territory also made commendable exertions for the same purpose, but, unfortunately, withho other result than the discovery of the dead body of Mrs. White, which was found by a malitary party in pursuit of some Indians supposed to have her in their possession. It was evident that she had just been murdered, as the body was still warm. The sad duty of interring the corpse was performed by the military with becoming decency and respect. Proper efforts have been continued to rescue the child and servant, but as yet without succes. Renewed instructions have recently been given directing a large reward to be offered, which it is hoped will lead to a favorable result. But their atroctures and aggressions are committed, not only upon out citize...", but upon the Pueblo Idnians, an interesting selmi-twilized people, living in towns or villages called pueblos, whence they derive their name.—

Before the country came into our possession, they were in the habit of of repairing the injuries they sustained by retaliation and reprisals upon their enemies; but from this they are now required to desist; and thus the duty is more strongly imposed upon us of affording them adequate protection.—

The interference of the government is required also to secure

rights of person and property by unprincipled white men, from whose cupidity and lawlessness they are continually subject to grievous annoyance and oppression.

To prevent serious disputes between these Indians and the white inhabitants, it is essentially necessary that commissioners be appointed to ascertain and define the boundaries of their lands, which they claim to hold under grants from Spain and Mexico, and to be gotiate treaties with them, for the purpose of establishing proper relations between them and the government and citizens of the United States. It is believed that by pursuing a wise and liberal policy towards them, which their peculiar situation isdicates and invites, they will in a few years be fitted to become citizens; and being industrious, moral and exemplary in their habits, will constitute a valuable portion of the population of the territory. For a brief period, however, they will require agents to regulate their intercourse and manage their relations with the other Indians and the whites. The same commissioners could be charged with the further duty of entering into the necessary conventional arrangements with the wild tribes of the territory. To manage these indians properly, they also must have agents; and, in order to break up their practice of committing depredations and taking captives, they should be placed in situations where a proper vigilance and control can be exercised over them. Their forays into the Mexican territory can only be prevented by locating them at a considerable distance from the boundary line, and the establishment of military posts to prevent them from crossing it. The boundaries of the country allotted to the several tribes respectively should be clearly defined, and they should not be allowed to go beyond them without special permission. Thus situated and restrained, a portion of them would need the assistance of the government until brought to apply themselves to husbandry for the means of subsistence, instead of depending spon plunder and they come that th

apirits, and the facility with which they can still be procured, notwichstanding the stringency of our laws, and the strenuous efforts of the agents and military to prevent its introduction among them. It is a deplorable fact, that there are many persons ergaged in the villainous business of smuggling liquor into the Indian country, while others, less daring, but equally deprayed, are stationed near their borders for the purpose of carrying on an unholy traffic with them. The States within which these miscreants take refuge should be invoked to put an effectual stop to their abominations. The work of collecting and digesting statistical and other information, illustrative of the history, condition, and future prospects of the Indian tribes, has been unremittingly prosecuted, and the results, it is believed, will not only be of much general interest, but highly useful to the department in the administration of our Indian sflairs. The first part of these investigations is in press, and will be laid before Congress at an early period of the ensuing session.

A striking disparity exists between the financial estimates of this office, submitted to Congress at the commencement of the last session, and those prepared for submission at the commencement of the next. The latter exceed the former by a very large amount; and, to prevent misconception, a brief explanation may be necessary.

Estimates are divided into two classes, technically called regular and special. The first class relates exclusively to objects of fixed and permanent character, and to appropriations therefor, to be expended within the current as well as the fiscal year. Heretofore the practice has been to submit the regular estimates alone at the opening of Con-

nent character, and to appropriations therefor, to be expended within the current as well as the fiscal year. Heretofore the practice has been to submit the regular estimates alone at the opening of Congress, and the special estimates from time to time during the progress of the session. But in preparing the estimates for the present year, care has been taken, pursion to your instructions, to make them so full and comprehensing as to embrace both classes in one general estimate, thereby, as far as practicable, placing before Congress, at a single view, and at the commencement of the session, every object, of whatever character, for which an appropriation may be required. Hence, the estimates of the present year, thus aggregated and combined, exceed the regular estimates of the last \$1,423,033 49; and yet they fall short of the actual appropriations at the recent session, on Indian account, some \$18,000, while the regular estimates of last year exceed the corresponding class in the present general estimate, \$4,390; the difference being occasioned by the omission of sundry items and the reduction of others.

Great care has also been taken to make the explanatory remarks accompanying the estimates conformable to law. They appeared by the clarity

planatory remarks accompanying the estimates conformable to law. They succinctly but clearly exhibit the grounds on which the several items are respectively founded: and although the aggregate is large, it cannot, in my judgment, be materially diminished without detriment to the public service.

rially diminished without detriment to the public service.

The present force of this office is less than in former years, and inadequate to the prompt discharge of its greatly augmented and increasing duties. An additional number of clerks and a thorough reorganization of the department are indispensably necessary. But as a full and satisfactory exposition of the measures required in this connexion would involve elaborate detail, they will form the subject of a special communication. Respectfully submitted, L Lea, Commissioner. Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the laterior.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the interior.

Another Railroad Riot.—A riot occurred on the night of the 23d ult., in the town of Alfred, in this county, between some Irishmen engaged upon the New York and Erie Railroad, which resulted in the death of two of the rioters, the wounding of a third, and the cruel mutilation of a foreman named Kent. It appears that a number were on a strike for higher wages, and who repaired to the sheaty of a laborer, late at night, and commenced stoning it, and finally went in and threatened the inmates with death. Kent hearing the noise, repaired to the shanty, and on his opening the door was seized and drawn inside. The lights were immediately extinguished, and the report of firearms ensued. Kent was armed with a revolver, and fired twice before being rendered insensible by blows. Order being finally restored by the interference of others, two Irishmen were found dead upon the floor—one shot through the heart and the other through the lights. A third had his hand badly shot to pieces. Kent was found insensible and dangerously bruised. It is not known whether the two men fell by shots from Kent's revolver, or from the hands of friends, who were fighting at random in the dark.—Angelica, N. Y., Advocate, December 5.

diese is New Mexico, represented to be numerous, and liberal appropriation will have to be made for February and the strategy of the control of the representation of the strategy of the control of the representation of the control of the representation of the control of the representation of the representat

or 3.80, for good cows 3.00, and other stock in proportion, and these prices are likely to continue. There is comparatively no end to the money, and all a man needs to make it, is industry, and to lay it up, economy. Here, too, you will find good schools, and the people alive to education; good churches, denominations and preachers, and the people moral and iatelligent, and anxious to hear. Our mail routes have been established, and our mails are regularly carried. The Howland and Aspinwall line of steamers extends to Portland in Oregon, and there is a regular semi-monthly mail between that city and other parts of the territory and New York. Beside this, we have a line of river steamers olying between Astoria and Oregon city, and Oregon city and Cascade city and intermediate ports, and two steamers, whose machinery has been long on the way, will soon be placed on the Williamettee river above Oregon city, running up that beautiful valley from 100 to 150 miles. Here you see all things are ready and waiting for the coming emigrant. I have no hesitancy in saying, upon my responsibility as the representative of that territory, that such inducements never were offered before to emigrants since the organization of the government. Nor de I hesitate to say, that, to any industrious and economical man, five years in that country, with the inducements actually offered there, are worth as much in point of property as twenty years east of the Rocky Monatains. The only question, then, which remains to be considered. Is, "How can you get there!"

There are three ways to get to Oregon—one round Cape Horn, time, six months from New York; another across the Isthmus, by steambout, time forty to forty five days from New York; and the third across, by the overland route, time from the Miscouri river, from two and a half to five months, according to the nature of your teams, and your expedition on the way.

The expense round the Horn will be from \$200 to \$506 for each grown person, and boarded, with smaller prices for children, depe

the Miscouri river, from two and a half to five months, secording to the nature of your teams, and your expedition on the way.

The expence round the Horn will be from \$200 to \$500 for each grown person, and boarded, with smaller prices for children, depending on age. By you have a good and the state of the state of

which have been so destructive to the California chigrants. I have driven a team over the rouse, and this I know. Keep in amall companies of not convoid sharpers towards the last end of your feather, who will meet you with all manner of stories, for the purpose of buying your cattle, horses, and property for a song. Treat them with the contemps they deserve. The cost of getting to the place of rendezous will depend on the distance from the place of starting. From this place let us count the final cost.

Suppose you pay \$50 a yoke for your oxen, a high price along the frontier. Five yokes would cost you \$250. A wagon well rigged, \$75, a good American mare \$75, and two cows \$25 for both, making the sum total \$425. Your provisions would be 200 pounds of flour, and 100 pounds of hacon, to every person. Then there would be coffee, tea, sugar, spices, dried fruit, lard, honey, a small quantity of Indian meal, some hard bread, rice, beens, salt, and a small stock of medicines, enough of each kind to last you through. Your cows would furnish you with milk and butter by the way. We will estimate your provisions and via-ictas to cost \$100, which added to \$the former sum, would make \$525. After you start you will be very likely to get through with all the stock you start with. But let us make all due allowances for losses by the way, which we will suppose to be one yoke of oxen, and then let us reckon up after you are through, without saying anything of the magnificent farm you are forthwith possessed of. Your four yoke of oxen will be worth at least \$400, your wagon \$100, your American mare \$150, and your cow \$100. These prices are low estimates upon the whole. The amount is \$750. But you have made \$220 by the journey. This may be taken as a fair illustration for all.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, presented von the case fairly, and when you fairly would neither a land that flow with milk and honey. I took my own family to the country in 1847, and by the overland route. I have never regretted it, and were I back here wit

Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

DEC. 7.—Morgan Mergans in the chair.

PETITIONS REFERREN.

Of Peter Clarkson, for relief of assessment for lot of ground on 23d street, west of 3d avenue; of sundry owners of property for the extension of East street to the north of Rivington street.

REFORTS ADDITED.

Of committee on wharves piers, and slips, in favor of building up the gap in builkhead on East river, between 25th and 26th streets; also to build a pier at the foot of 26th street, East river; also in favor of building a pier at the foot of 26th street, East river; also in favor of building a pier at the foot of 28th street, North river; of committee on assessment, asking to be discharged from further consideration of the petition of F W Geisenheimer as the subject has already been acted on; also, asking that the petition of Clarkson Crolius may be referred to the Finance committee, and they discharged from its consideration; also, upon the petition of Mr. Dougherty asking to defer confirmation of assessment list for regrading South street from Catharins to Pike street, requesting to be discharged, as the subject has already been confirmed; alse adverse to petition of F. Grass, asking to have refunded him the amount paid for reflagging 3d avenue between 30th and 44th streets; of the committee on Fire Department upon petition of Engine Company 21 and those Company 25 for alteration to their houses; of Committee on Public Buildings on Blackwell's Island, in relation to the bills of D. Hennessy and O'Connor; of Committee on Bewers, in favor of rewer in Thirty ninth street, from Madison avenue has point 100 feet west of Fith avenue; of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of planing two cas lamps in front of the Mariner's Baptist church in Cherry street; of Finance Committee, Board of Alderman, In favor of correcting erroneous tax on property of W. W. Taneway; of the Committee on Fire Department, upon petition of Engine Co. No. 1, for a new angine; of the Committee on Fire Department, upon petition of Engine

on the resolution in favor of purchangs alot of ground in Sixty-eighth street.

Resolved, That the comptroller be requested to report to this board whether or not there are any outstanding or uncellected balances on the following various accounts due in December, 1849, with the names of the persons and corporations owning the same, the amounts since paid, and the amounts still due. The accounts are —Ground rent, house rent, ferry rent, common land rent, dock and slip rent, and market cellar men.

Resolved, That Cherry street, from the Sallors' Home to Rutger street, be lighted with gas, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Resolved, That the counsel to the corporation be requested to memorialize the Legislature to repeal the third section of the amended charter of 1849, and resters the pinth section of the former charter of 1890.

Resolved, That the count and gutter stones in Sivington street, between Howery and Suffolk street, be regulated and reset; size, that new curb and gutter atones be furnished and set, where the same may be necessary; also, that the side walks of said street, between and points, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That a space four feet wide be flagged through the side walk of First avenue, between Saventh and Eighth streets; also, through the side walk of the southerly side of Eighth street, for a distance of 100 feet from the First avenue, Referred to Committee on Streets.

Whereas, then coessary arrangements for the World's Fair, to be held in this country in 1852 will necessarily impose a heavy expense on the citizens and authorities of this city, therefore—

Resolved, That the Ferry Committee be instructed to report on the propriety of making such arrangements for a temporary ferry between this city and Governor's Island as may secure the profits derived thereform to such expenditures; and that no permission or lease be granted by which such extraordinary profits will be secured by private and indi